YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof. (Odessa).

Professor L.F. Dmitrenko; an obituary. Vrach.delo no.7:777 Jl'58 (MIRA 11:9)

(DMITRENKO, LEONID FILIPPOVICH, 1875-1958)

YASINOVSKIY, M.O. [IAsynovs'kyi, M.O.], zasluzhennyy deyatel', nauki, prof. (Odessa)

Rheumatism. Nauka i zhyttia 8 no.2:25-28 F '58.
(MIRA 13:5)

(RHEUMATISM)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. (Odessa)

[redacted] Chronic forms of hepatitis and liver cirrhosis as sequelae of Botkin's disease. Terap.arkh. 30 no.2:20-31 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, complications,
chronic liver cirrhosis & hepatitis (Rus)
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, etiology and pathogenesis,
infect. hepatitis (Rus)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A.

"DE L'ACTION ANTIINFIAMMATOIRE DES MOYEN MEDICINEAUX CONTRE LE RHUMATISME."

presented at the 4th European Rheumatological, Congress, Istanbul, Turkey, 28-30 Sep '59.

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; TERLETSKAYA, T.M., kand.med.nauk

Some side effects of butadione [with summary in English]. Vrach. delo no.1:1-6 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) lechebnogo fakul'teta Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; PECHENAYA, R.B. (Odessa)

Rheumatic fever and the thyroid gland. Probl.endok. i gorm. 5 no.3:57-68 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz gospital'noy i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.M.A.Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof.I.Ya.Deyneka).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, physiol.
thyroid gland funct. (Rus))
(THYROID GLAND, in various dis.
rheum. fever (Rus))

YASINOVSKIY, M.A.

"Clinical endocrinology" by N.A.Shereshevskii. Reviewed by M.A.IAsinovskii. Probl.endok. i gorm. 5 no.3:117-119 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(ENDOCRINOLOGY) (SHERESHEVSKII, N.A.)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof., zasulzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Forms of rheumatic fever resembling typhoid and acute septic fever. Vrach.delo no.6:571-575 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. (Odessa)

"Diagnosis and treatment of protracted spetic endocarditis" [in Ukrainian] by I.P. Lerner. Reviewed by M.A. IAsinovskii. Vrach. delo no.1:101 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(ENDOCARDITIS) (LERNER, I.P.)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. (Odessa)

"Oxygen insufficiency in hypertension (prophylaxis and treatment)" [in Ukrainian] by M.S.Zanozdra. Reviewed by M.A.IAsinovskii. Vrach.delo no.4:439 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(HYPERTENSION) (ANOXEMIA) (ZANOZDRA, M.S.)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasl.deyatel' nauk, prof., (Odessa)

"Outlines of the history of therapy in the Ukrainian S.S.R." by
A.L.Mikhnev, K.F.Duplenko. Reviewed by M.A. IAsinovskii. Vrach.
delo no.9:133-134 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(UKRAINE—THERAPEUTICS) (MIKHNEV, A.L.)
(DUPLENKO, K.F.)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. (Odessa); MALAYA, L.T., prof. (Khar'kov)

Fourth European Congress of Rheumatic Fever Specialists. Vrach. delo no.12:146-149 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER--CONGRESSES)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof.; LEPYAVKO, A.G., kand.meditsinskikh nauk;
SOTNICHENKO, L.A., prozektor

Chloroma (chloroleukemia). Kaz. med. zhur. 41 no.3:25-29 My-Je
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.A.
Asinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHLOROMA)

KUSHELEVSKIY, Boris Pavlovich; YASINOVSKIY, Mikhail Aleksandrovich;
RYSS, Somon Mikhaylovich; MYASNIKOV, A.L., prof., red.; SHTUTSER,
N.V., red.; MARSHAK, M.S., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Diseases of the joints. Rheumatism. Avitaminoses] Bolezni sustavov. Revmatizm. Avitaminozy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 398 p.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Myasnikov).
(JOINTS--DISEASES) (RHEUMATISM) (DEFICIENCY DISEASES)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof.

Results of antirheumatic drug treatment in preventing rheumatic relapses. Vop.revm. 1 no.2:55-61 Ap-Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta i otdela revmatologii Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii.
(UKRAINE--RHEUMATIC FEVER) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

DUBOVYY, Ye.D., prof.; YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki (Odessa)

Comparative evaluation of the effectivness of radiation therapy in erythremia. Klin.med. 39 no.4:19-23 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki lechebnogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) i kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. Ye.D. Dubovyy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.Ya. Leyneka).

(ERYTHREMIA)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; ZAYKO, N.N., prof.
(Odessa)

"Inflammation" by V.V.Voronin. Reviewed by M.A. IAsinovskii, N.N. Zaiko. Vrach. delo no. 1:135-136 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(INFLAMMATION) (VORONIN, V.V.)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof.; TERLETSKAYA, T.M., kand.med.nauk; RUDENKO, N.B., kand.med.nauk

Clinical use of hypothiazide in edema of varied origin. Vrach. delo no.1:44-50 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.A.Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Yasinovskiy).
(THIADIZINE) (EDEMA)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof.; PEREL'MUTER, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk

Acute psychotic outbursts in the late stages of rheumatic fever.
Vop.revm. 1 no.4:87-91 O-D '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz gospital'noy i fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskikh kliniki (zav. - prof. M.A. Yasinovskiy) i psikhiatricheskoy koiniki (zav. - prof. L.A. Mirel'zon) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (HALLUCINATIONS AND ILLUSIONS)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof.; zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; BOYKO, G.F., dotsent

Myocardial infarct in rheumatic fever. Kardiologiia 5 no.2:
10-15 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy i gospital'noy terapevticheskikh klinik
Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova. 2. Chlen
korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Yasinovskiy).

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki (Odessa)

Review of N.E. Kavetskii's book "Treatment of hypertension".
Ter. arkh. 35 no.4:118-119 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.

YASINOVSKIY, M.A.; BOYKO, G.F.

Myocardial infarctions with serious disorders of cerebral circulation, acute rhythm disorders and perforation of the interventricular septum. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:341-347 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Gospital'naya i fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskiye kliniki Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

SADOVNIKOV, V.A.; YASINOVSKIY, M.Ya.

Establishing a reference and information collection at a plant. Opyt. rab. po tekh. inform. i prop. no.3:24-28 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskoy informatsii i izobretatel'stva Moskovskogo zavoda malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (for Sadovnikov). 2. Starshiy inzh. Moskovskogo zavoda malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (for Yasinovskiy).

YASINOVYY, Ye.

Algebra - problems, exercises, etc.

Problems Mat. v shkole No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

YASINOVYY, YE. (Kuybyshev).

Application of the rules of arithmetic operations in identical transformations.
Mat.v shkole no.5:21-24 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Transformations (Mathematics))

YASINOVYY, E.A. (Kuybyshev)

Some results of scholastic examinations in the spring of 1955.
Mat. v shkole no.2:26-28 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

YASINOVYY, E.A.

Irrationality of certain values of trigonometric functions.
Mat. v shkole no.3:3-6 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Trigonometrical functions)

YASINOVYY, E.A. (Kuybyshev)

Proving trigonometric identities by means of the theorem on a polynomial identically equaling zero. Mat. v shkole no.2: 90-92 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Trigonometry)

MIKHAYLOV, A.V. (Chitinskaya obl.); BEVZ, G.P. (Kiyev); GISIN, B.V., (Alma-Ata); SANDLER, TS.M (Sumy); AVERBUKH, M.P. (Leninabad); SHNIPOR, B.N. (Vinnitsa); ZAKHAROV, V.L. (Minsk); YASINOVYY, E.A. (Kuybyshev); VOSKRESENSKIY, S.N. (Kuybyshev)

Problems. Mat.v shkole no.4:94-95 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)

(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

YASINOVYY, E.A. (Kuybyshev)

Irrationality of numbers of the kind cos $\frac{k}{n}\pi$, sin $\frac{k}{n}\pi$, tg $\frac{k}{n}\pi$.
Mat. v shkole no.5:51-53 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Trigonometrical functions)
(Numbers, Irrational)

YASINOVYY, E.A. (Kuybyshev)

Remarks on two topics in the algebra course for the 10th grade. Mat. v shkole no. 6:54-55 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Algebra--Study and teaching)

YASINOVYY, E. (Kuybyshev)

Examples of increased efficiency of mathematics classes.
Mat. v shkole no.3:45-46 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

YASINSKAITE, J.; KERVYTE, A.; MATKUTE, I.; MOLDERYTE, B.; NARVYDAITE, O.; PAZUSYTE, A.; PUODYTE, M.; RADZEVICIUTE, D.; REKSNYTE, B.; SEPETYTE, O.; TREBUTYTE, M.; VALAKEVICIUTE, I.; ZINKEVICIUTE, Z.

The incidence and piperazine therapy of ascariasis among students of the Vilnius Republican School of Medicine. Sveik. apsaug. no.12: 41-43 '62.

1. Respublikines Vilniaus medicinos mokyklos mikrobiologijos burelis. Mokyklos direktorius -- R. Markauskas; burelio vadovas -- J. Rubikas).
(PIPERAZINE) (ASCARIASIS)

YASINSKAS, I, I., Cand of Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigating the Efficiency of a Differential Converter of the Transformer Type," Kaunas, 1959, 15 pp (Kaunas Polytechnical Institute) (KL, 8-60, 117)

YASINSKAS, L.

YASINSKAS, L.- "Investigation of the Hydrolysis of Cellulose, Xylan, and Their Methyl Derivatives." Acad Sci Lithuanian SSR, Inst of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, Vil'nyus, 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

JASINSKAS, P., med. m. kand.

On the technic of bronchography. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no.5:25-30 '63.

1. Kauno Valst. medicinos institutas. Rektorius - prof. Z. Januskevicius. Resp. Kauno klinine ligonine. Vyr. gydytojas - med. m. kand. P. Jasinskas.
(BRONCHOGRAPHY) (DIBUCAINE)

YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Relation of the main physical characteristics of sphalerites to their chemical composition. Min.sbor. no.5:201-210 '51.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Sphalerite)

YASINSKAYA, A. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Magnetism May/Jun 53

"The Dependence of Magnetic Susceptibility of Zinc Blendes Upon the Substitution of the Zinc by Iron," G. I. Kruglyakova and A. A. Yasinskaya, Inst of Geol of Useful Minerals, Acad Sci USSR

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No 3, pp 225-227

Clarifies the relationship of magnetic susceptibility to chemical compn. Investigate magnetic susceptibility, using A. G. Kalashnikov-system torsion balance. Establish that magnetic susceptibility of zinc blendes can be represented as a linear function of the percent of substitution of zinc by iron.

258T84

YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Data on morphological characteristics of sphalerite. Nauk.zap. L'viv.un. 23:67-99 '53. (MLRA 10:3)
(Sphalerite)

YASINSKAYA, A.A.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61305

Author: Yasinskaya, A. A.

Institution: None

Title: On the Coloration of Zincblende

Original Periodical: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-va pri un-te, 1955, No 9, 293-295

Abstract: Investigations of the author provide additional materials on the
role of iron as basic chromophore in sphalerite. A 3-5% Fe content
corresponds to dark brown coloration of the mineral, while 10-15%
to a black and dark grey. Spotty coloration is due to uneven dis-
tribution of coloring admixtures. Spectral absorption curves have
been obtained and chemical analyses have been made of 3 specimens
of sphalerite: from Khemnite (pale green), kapnik (yellow) and
kuznechikha (honey-yellow). Chemical composition (in %): respec-
tively: Zn 65.71; 65.44; 64.62; Fe 0.34; 2.13; 2.53; Cd 0.40; 0.20;
0.15; Mn --; traces; traces; S 33.55; 32.23; 32.70. Change in
coloration has no effect on the nature of spectrum lines.

Card 1/1

LAZARENKO, Ye.K., otv.red.; BOBROVNIK, D.P., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, zamestitel' otv.red.; VARTANOVA, N.S., kand. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; YASINSKAYA, A.A., dotsent, kand. geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; GAZER, S.L., red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhred.

[Mineralogy of sedimentary formations] Voprosy mineralogii osadochnykh obrazovanii. Otvet.red.E.K.Lazarenko. L'vov. Books 3 and 4. 1956. 673 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1.L'vov. Universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Lazarenko). (Mineralogy, Determinative) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

15-57-4-4588

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 84 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yasinskaya, A. A., Koltun, V. I.

TITLE: Dolomite Pseudomorphs After Rock Salt in the Stebnits Series in the Cis-Carpathian Region (Psevdomorfozy dolomita po kamennoy soli v otlozheniyakh stebnitskoy serii Predkarpat'ya)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. -o-vo pri un-te, 1956, Nr 10, pp 339-340.

ABSTRACT: Casts of halite crystals have been discovered in clays enriched in Ca and Mg carbonates. They occur chiefly at the boundary between two layers of clay, the combined thickness of which is 0.5 cm to 2 cm. The layers are distinguished from each other by difference in color. At the top of the lower layer and the bottom of the upper layer numerous, variously oriented, yellowish brown cubes, 1 mm to 2 mm across, have been observed.

Card 1/2

Dolomite Pseudomorphs After Rock Salt in the Stebnits (Cont.) 15-57-4-4588

On cutting them in two it was discovered that they are empty pseudomorphs of carbonate after halite. These pseudomorphs cover as much as 30 percent of the bedding plane. Under high-powered lens druses of small crystals of platy and rhombohedral dolomite are found, covering the walls of the cast. In thin sections of rocks that contain pelitic particles of argillaceous and carbonate material, various sections of cubes, 0.6 mm to 2 mm across, may be seen. Some sections are completely filled by grains of dolomite. Other sections show only a border of crystalline grains of dolomite along the edge of the cube. The indices for the dolomite were determined to be No = 1.691 and Ne = 1.501.

Card 2/2

G. A. G.

YASINSKAYA, A.A.

BOBROVNIK, D.P., prof., red.; VARTANOVA, N.S., dots., red.; KUDRIN, L.N., dots., red.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K., prof., red.; YASINSKAYA, A.A., dots., red.; GAZER, S.L., red. izd-va; MALYAVKO, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Clays, study and utilization; conference papers] Issledovanie i ispol'zovanie glin; materialy soveshchaniia. [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958. 856 p. [Summaries in English, pp. 811-848]. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po issledovaniyu i ispol'zovaniyu glin. Lvov, 1957.
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Lazarenko).

(Clay)

YASINSKAYA, A.A.; KUDRIN, L.N.

Mineralogical study of Maastrichtian deposits of the Lyuben' Velikiy health resort. Vop.min.osad.obr. 5:267-269 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Lvov Province--Mineralogy)

PIOTROVSKIY, G.L.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Manual by Emilia Przybora "X-ray structural methods for identifying minerals and rocks" [in Polish]. Min.sbor. no.12:458-459 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(X-ray crystallography)

MATKOVSKIY, O.I.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.; CHULOCHNIKOV, V.I.; PAVLISHIN, V.I.

Sulfide and complex metal deposits in the Chivchin Mountains. Min. sbor. no.16:273-284 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov i L'vovskaya geologicheskaya ekspeditsiya.

(Carpathian Mountains—Ore deposits)

GORZHEVSKIY, D.I.; KOLTUN, L.I.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K.; LAZ'KO, Ye.M.;
MATKOVSKIY, O.I.; SLIVKO, M.M.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Academician A.G. Betekhtin; obituary. Min. sbor. no.16:454-456 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Betekhtin, Anatolii Georgievich, 1897-1962)

SIDORENKO, Ye.F.; YASINSKAYA, A.A. (MIRA 16:10)

Fedorov meeting. Min. sbor. no.16:462-464 '62.

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.Franko, L'vov.
(Crystallography)

YASINSKAYA, A.A.; YELISEYEV, E.N. (MIRA 17:11)

Troilite. Min. sbor. no.17:90-95 '63.

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov.

YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Morphological characteristics of the spherical pyrite concretions from Cretaceous sediments in the southwestern margin of the Russian Platform. Min.sbor. 18 no.1:86-91 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.

SHMAYEVSKIY, V.Ye.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Using the direct current bridge for measuring the electric conductivity of ore minerals on the site. Min.sbor. no.14: 371-373 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Minerals--Electric properties)

LESNYAK, V.F.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.; TYMCHISHIN, Ya.D.

Vivianite in the western regions of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Vop. min. osad. obr. 6:166-180 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Ukraine--Vivianite)

YASINSKAYA, A.A.; SIN'KOVSKIY, Yu.N.

Barite from Upper Cretaceous sediments in the middle Dniester Valley. Min. sbor. no.15:207-215 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov i Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR.
(Dniester Valley--Barite)

BOBROVNIK, D.P.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Mineragraphic study of the meteorite fragment from the Pultusk collection. Min. sbor. no.15:312-315 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Pultusk--Meteorites)

YASINS'KA, A.A. [IAsins'ka, A.A.]

Some modern methods of mineragraphy and work diagrams for studying polished sections. Visnyk L'viv.un. Ser.geol. no.1:139-146 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mineralogy) (Microscopy)

TSIRLIN, Yu.A.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.

Nomogram for calculating the rate of steam flow in furfurole columns. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.3:19-20 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Furaldehyde) (Steam flow)

TSIRLIN, Yu.A.; YASINSKAYA, A.A.; IVANOVA, E.K.

Single-column circuit for continuous vacuum rectification of crude furfurole. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 18 no.4:4-7 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for TSirlin, Yasinskaya).
2. Andizhanskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Ivanova).

YASINSKIY, B.

Thirty second session of the Scientific Council of the Central Wood-Chemical Scientific Research Institute. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.5:26-27 '61. (MIRA 16[illegible])

(Wood research)

YASINSKAYA, G.A.

Distr: 4E2c/4E3c 2 cys

Investigation of CrB_2-Mo. Shou-Hui Tai, G. A. Yasinskaya, and G. V. Samsonov. *Chin Shu Hsüeh Pao* 4, 317-24 (1959) (in Russian).—Two eutectics exist in the system. One is at 1960° for 17 mole % CrB_2, and the other is at 2120° for 90 mole % CrB_2. At 1960° the soly. of CrB_2 in Mo does not exceed 3 mole %. At 2120°, the soly. of Mo in CrB_2 is less than 1%. Compd. Cr_2MoB_4 melts at 2260°.

Franklin F. Y. Wang

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B015/B001

15(2)

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Yasinskaya, G.A., Tay Shou-vey

TITLE: Crucibles of Difficultly Fusible Carbides, Borides, and Nitrides

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 1, pp 35 - 38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors mention the results of the experimental use of the above crucibles for the melting of metals. Figure 1 shows the scheme of the mold for hot-pressing the crucibles, and figure 2 the finished crucibles. The experimental results are shown in the table. Crucibles of TiC, TiN, TiB_2, TiB_2 + 5% Mo, and CrB_2 were investigated. The interaction between the crucible materials and the molten metals and slags, respectively, can be seen on microphotographs (Figs 3 and 4). The experiments showed that all crucibles are sufficiently stable to the effect of molten tin, bismuth, cadmium, and lead. Crucibles of chromic boride and of the alloy of TiB_2 with molybdenum are stable to the effect of molten carbon steel and cast iron. Crucibles of

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Crucibles of Difficultly Fusible Carbides, Borides, and Nitrides

S/131/60/000/01/011/017
B015/B001

titanium carbide are the most stable to the effect of slags. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainskaya SSR). Institut metallov AN KNR (Institute of Metals of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of China)

Card 2/2

YASINSKAYA G.A.

83278

S/021/60/000/001/008/013
A158/A029

17.4310 also 2308

26.1300

AUTHORS: Tay Shou-Vey; Yasyns'ka, H.A.; Samsonov, H.V.

TITLE: Interaction of Chromium Boride With Molybdenum

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademiyi nauk Ukrayinskoyi Radyans'koyi Sotsialistychnoyi Respubliky, 1960, No. 1, pp. 48 - 50

TEXT: Properties of alloys in a pseudo-binary system CrB_2-Mo were investigated by means of metallographic, thermal and dilatometric analyses, measurement of shrinkage during sintering, electrical resistance and thermal emf. Alloys were made from powdered chromium boride containing 69.88% of Cr, 29.7% of B and 0.42% of C; powdered molybdenum had a 99.98% purity. The melting curve (Fig. 1) was drawn upon the results observed at melting samples pressed from CrB_2 and Mo powders, that contained 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 95, 98, 99, 99.5 and 100 molecular % (or atomic %) of each component, when they were heated up to 1,400 - 2,200°C. Maximum electrical resistance was found in alloys containing 70 molecular % of CrB_2 (107 microohms per cm). The same alloys showed the highest thermal emf (7 mkv/degree) and the highest negative shrinkage at sintering. A new chemical compound Cr_2MoB_4 was found which melted congruently

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A158/A029

Interaction of Chromium Boride With Molybdenum

at 2,270°C. Its microhardness (in alloys containing from 30 to 90 molecular % of CrB_2) is constant at a value of 1,828 ± 92 kg/mm^2. The diagram of a pseudo-binary system CrB_2-Mo is eutectical, with two eutectics at 17 molecular % of CrB_2 (1,960°C) and 94 molecular % of CrB_2 (~2,120°C), and little mutual solubility of the components in a solid state. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalokeramiky i spetsial'nykh splaviv AN UkrSSR (Institute of Metalloceramics and Special Alloys, AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: by V.M. Svyechnykov, Academician of the AS UkrSSR

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1959

Card 2/2

S/180/60/000/02/017/028
E111/E152

AUTHORS: Koval'chenko, M.S., Samsonov, G.V., and Yasinskaya, G.A.
(Kiyev)

TITLE: Alloys of Transition-Element Borides with Other Metals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 2, pp 115-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The high brittleness of transition-metal borides limits
the application (Ref 3) of some of their useful
properties (Refs 1, 2). The authors suggest that it is
therefore important to study their pseudo-binary alloys
with ductile metals. Creep tests at 1000 oC (Ref 4)
showed that few metals were suitable for high-temperature
use. Ternary boride phases, which might be
advantageous (Ref 5), have not been studied much
(Refs 6-8). In the present work the reaction of borides
with metals in the pseudo-binary systems was:
ZrB_2-Mo, TiB_2-Mo, CrB_2-Mo, TiB_2-Cr and ZrB_2-Cr.
Alloys were prepared by sintering the mixed powders.
Approximate determination of liquidus lines was made
visually (Ref 10), alloy melting points also being
determined (Ref 11) to fix its position more precisely.

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S/180/60/000/02/017/028
E111/E152

Alloys of Transition-Element Borides with Other Metals

In addition micro- and macro-hardness determinations of phases were made together with metallographic and X-ray examinations. The hypotectic diagrams for the above systems are given in Figs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Tay Shou-bey of the Institut Metallov AN KNR (Institute of Metals Academy of Sciences CPR), G.N. Makarenko and V.I. Kostikov participated in the experimental work. There are 5 figures and 12 references, of which 8 are Soviet and 4 English.

Card 2/2

24741

S/131/61/000/007/003/003
B105/B206

21.2100
15.2630

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G.V., Yasinskaya, G.A. and Shiller, E.A.

TITLE: Interaction of some oxides and carbides with difficultly fusible metals at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 7, 1961, 335-338

TEXT: This article gives the investigation results of the contact interaction of BeO, MgO, ZrO_2 and the carbides MeC (Me = zirconium, hafnium, niobium or tantalum) with niobium, molybdenum and tungsten at temperatures of up to 2100°C. Chemically pure beryllium- and magnesium oxide, zirconium dioxide, stabilized by means of calcium oxide, zirconium-, hafnium-, niobium- and tantalum carbides of stoichiometric composition, as well as difficultly fusible industrial metals were used. To investigate the contact interaction, an oxide and carbide ring respectively was pressed on a sample from difficultly fusible metal and the heated in a vacuum furnace to 1000 - 1600 - 2100°C for 0.5 to 5 hr. The fronts were then ground, polished and submitted to a metallographic investigation of the ground section obtained, the results of which are mentioned in Table 1.

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24741

S/131/61/000/007/003/003
B105/B206

Interaction of some ...

The interaction of zirconium-, hafnium-, niobium- and tantalum carbide with molybdenum at temperatures from 1000-2100°C and a heating time of 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, and 5.0 hr is investigated in a similar way. It is finally stated that tungsten shows the highest stability in contact with BeO, molybdenum and tungsten in contact with MgO, and molybdenum in contact with the stabilized zirconium dioxide. Tantalum carbide shows the highest stability in contact with molybdenum up to 2100°C. The interaction of molybdenum with zirconium-, hafnium-, and niobium carbides begins at 1800-2000°C. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Economos, W. Kingery, Journ. Amer. Cer. Soc., 1953, No. 12, v. 36; W. Lidman, H. Hamijan, Journ. Amer. Cer. Soc., 1952, v. 35; P. Johnson, Journ. Amer. Cer. Soc., 1950, v. 33, No. 5.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/4

88000

S/131/61/000/001/003/004
B021/B058

15.2210 1155, 1136, 1273

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Yasinskaya, G. A., and Lapteva, E. P.

TITLE: Refractory Cerium Dioxide Products

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1961, 26, No. 1, pp. 41-42

TEXT: Experiments for the manufacture of cerium-dioxide products are described in this paper, and some of their properties are investigated. Powder and starch paste were dosed according to the formula by A. N. Novikov. The maximum firing temperature was 1400°C. The results of testing crucibles from CeO_2 for the effects of melts of various metals are tabulated. The absence of the interaction of crucibles from CeO_2 with aluminum melt was confirmed by the Laboratory of Pure Metals and Semiconductors of the Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals). These crucibles also proved to be stable against melts of semiconductor alloys of the type $A^{II}B^{VI}$. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

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S/131/61/000/001/003/004
B021/B058

Refractory Cerium Dioxide Products

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

SAMSONOV, G.V.; YASINSKAYA, G.A.; SHILLER, E.A.

Reaction of some oxides and carbides with infusable metals at high temperatures. Ogneupory 26 no.7:335-338 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR.
(Metals at high temperatures)

S/0226/63/000/006/0036/0038

ACCESSION NR: AP4005838

AUTHOR: Yasinskaya, G. A.; Groysberg, M. S.

TITLE: Interaction of titanium boride with niobium and tungsten

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 6, 1963, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: titanium boride, titanium boride niobium alloy, titanium boride tungsten alloy, titanium boride niobium system, alloy phase diagram, tungsten titanium boride system, niobium, tungsten, tungsten TiB sub 2 phase, intermetallic compound

ABSTRACT: Alloys of titanium boride with 0—100% niobium or tungsten were prepared from TiB_2 powder (69.4% Ti, 30.2% B, 0.3% C) and pure Nb and W powders with a particle size of less than 40 μ. Alloy specimens were cold-compacted and then sintered in a vacuum of 3.33 n/m^2 at 1800—2600C. Both systems were found to have eutectic-type phase diagram (see Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure) with a chemical compound. X-ray diffraction patterns and metallographic examination confirmed the existence of ternary $NbTiB_2$ and $WTiB_2$ compounds which have a complex structure different from that of the components. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4005838

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'ny*kh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Feb63

DATE ACQ: 20Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

YASINSKAYA, G.A.; KOGAN, S.F.

Refractory materials for the production of zinc white. (MIRA 16:11)
Ogneupory 28 no.10:472-474 '63.

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR (for Yasinskaya). 2. Leningradskiy zavod im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Kogan).

L 13442-65 EWT(m)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/
EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 [illegible] JD/WW/JG/AT/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4046740 S/0226/64/000/005/0016/0021

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Yasinskaya, G. A.

61

TITLE: The interaction of refractory compounds and molten metal 21 14

57

B

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 16-21

TOPIC TAGS: refractory compound, molten metal, acceptor, transition metal, ionization potential, boride, silicide, carboboride, carbonitride, silicoboride, aluminum, alkaline earth metal

ABSTRACT: The high resistance of metal-like refractory compounds to the action of molten metals is attributed to the high acceptor ability of the transition metal atom and the low ionization potential of the non-metal atom in these compounds. Furthermore, the authors point out the beneficial effect of the maximum share of covalent bonds between metal and non-metal atoms which does not lead to a conspicuous asymmetry of the electron density in the crystal lattice of the compounds but the resultant maximum development of structural elements of the non-

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L 32443-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046740

metal atoms strengthens the lattice. Another favorable factor is the minimum difference in the acceptor ability of the transition metal atoms which are incorporated in the compound and in the melt provided that the refractory compound and the compound are not isomorphous which may occur upon the substitution of the molten metal atoms for the atoms of the refractory compound. The improbability of the formation of a durable chemical bond of the refractory compound atoms with the atoms of the melt, and the minimum acceptor ability with a maximum height of the energetic level of s- or p-electrons of the molten metal are further advantages. These factors make it possible to outline certain possibilities of creating high-melting materials based on metal-like refractory compounds: by increasing the degree of completeness of the d-shell or creating stable sd-hybridized states which results in the formation of solid solutions of isomorphous carbides and nitrides and mixed carbide-nitride solid solutions; by creating complex chemical compounds on a boride and silicide base with the inclusion of s- or p-elements with low energetic levels and valent electrons with low ionization potentials (aluminum, rare earth metals, etc). There is also the possibility of raising the share of covalent bonds by means of combining transition metals with

L 32443-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046740

several non-metals (carboborides, carbonitrides, silicoborides, etc.).

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute of Material Study Problems, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 25636-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b)/
T/EWP(e)/EWP(t) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4/Pab-10 WH/WW/JD/JG
S/0131/65/000/002/0020/0023 71 61 B

ACCESSION NR: AP5005023

AUTHOR: Yasinskaya, G. A. 15

TITLE: Interaction of refractory compounds 27 with molten metals 16

SOURCE: Ogneupory, no. 2, 1965, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: refractory compound, refractory carbide, 27 refractory boride, 27 refractory nitride, 27 refractory silicide, 27 cermet, molten metal, refractory compound corrosion, high temperature corrosion 15

ABSTRACT: Interaction of refractory carbides, borides, nitrides, and silicides of certain transition metals, and of boron and silicon nitrides with certain pure metals in the molten state has been studied (see Table 1 of the Enclosure). Industrial requirements for materials with high-temperature resistance to molten metals prompted this study. The metals (over 99% pure) were melted in vacuum or in an inert gas atmosphere in crucibles made of the investigated material. The molten metal was left in the crucible for various periods of time at melting temperature or higher and then cooled slowly to room temperature. Chemical, spectroscopic, x-ray, and microscopic phase analyses were made to evaluate the changes in composition and structure of the materials during contact. The degree of interaction was ex-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005023

pressed by means of a five point rating system according to which the materials studied were divided into four groups. The first group (rated 1) included materials which might be used in long-duration contact with corresponding metals; the second group (rated 2), materials suitable for a short-term contact with not very pure metals; and the third and fourth groups (rated 4 and 5), materials not likely to be used as cermet components because they are not stable in contact with indicated metals. None of the materials studied was rated 3. The degree of interaction of the materials of the second group could be decreased by certain admixtures, especially metals to form a cermet. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov, AN UkrSSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MT, MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 3185

Card 2/3

ENCLOSURE: 01 0

L 25636-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005023

Table 1. Interaction of refractory compounds in contact with molten metals*1

Me / MeX	Rating (duration of contact 2 hr temperature 800°C)	Cu			Zn (t=[illegible]° C)		Cd			Al (Temperature 1000° C)		Si (Temperature 1450°C)		Sn			Pb			Bi			Duration of contact, min.				
		Rating	Minutes*2	t*3	Rating	Hours	Rating	Hours	t	Rating	Minutes	Rating	Minutes	Rating	Hours	t	Rating	Hours	t	Rating	Hours	t	V (t=1730° C)	Cr (t=1830° C)	Mn (t=1310° C)	Fe (t=1560° C)	Ni (t=1460° C)
TiC	2	2	300	1100	2	168	1	10	450	2	300	5	5	1	10	350	1	10	350	1	10	370	5	5	4	5	5
ZrC	2	2	120	1100	2	168	1	10	450	4	60	5	5	1	10	350	1	10	350	1	10	370	5	5	5	5	5
Cr_3C_2	5	5	60	1100	5	24	2	10	450	5	60	5	5	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	—	—	5	5	5
Mo_2C	4	5	60	1100	4	168	1	10	550	5	5	5	5	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	5	5	5	5	5
WC	4	4	60	1100	2	144	1	10	550	5	5	5	5	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	5	5	5	5	5
TiB_2	2	2	300	1100	1	210	1	80	550	1	30*	5	5	1	80	350	1	80	350	1	80	370	5	5	4	4	5
ZrB_2	1	1	300	1100	1	180	1	80	550	2	300	4	5	1	80	350	1	80	350	1	80	370	5	5	4	1	4
CrB_2	5	5	60	1100	1	132	1	80	550	4	300	5	5	1	80	350	1	80	350	1	80	370	5	5	5	5	5
Mo_2B_5	4	4	60	1100	1	168	2	10	450	5	5	5	5	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	5	5	5	5	5
W_2B_5	2	2	60	1100	1	168	1	10	450	5	5	5	5	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	5	5	5	4	5
TiN	1	2	60	1100	1	168	1	40	450	5	5	5	5	2	40	350	2	40	350	2	40	370	5	5	4	5	5
ZrN	1	2	60	1100	1	168	1	40	450	5	60	5	5	2	40	350	2	40	350	2	40	370	5	5	4	5	5
BN	1	1	300	1100	1	168	1	10	550	2	60	1	120	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	5	5	5	4**	5
Si_3N_4	4	1	300*	1200	1	168	1	10	550	1	300*	4	5	1	10	800	1	10	800	1	10	800	5	5	5	4**	4
$MoSi_2$	5	5	5	1100	1	204	1	80	450	5	5	5	5	1	80	350	1	80	350	1	80	370	5	3	5	5	5

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* Hours.
*1 MeX after 5 min. contact with Ti at 1460°C, with Zr at 1930°C, and with Co at 1500°C — rating 5.
*2 Duration of contact.
*3 Temperature of metal.
*4 Duration of contact 1 hr.

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YASINSKAYA, G.A.

Persistently improve the style and operating methods of the administrative apparatus. Vest. sviazi 25 no.9:22-23 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Zamestitel' sekretarya partiynogo komiteta Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/

L 2069-66

ACC NR: AP6006725 WB/EM/DJ/WH/JH SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/001/0073/0074

21
59
B

AUTHOR: Yasinskaya, G. A.; Kagan, S. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: New refractory materials for boiling zinc

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 73-74

TOPIC TAGS: refractory compound, corrosion resistance, zinc, metal physical property, metal grain structure, protective coating

ABSTRACT: Corrosion resistance to boiling zinc and zinc vapors of numerous high-temperature refractory materials was tested under laboratory and working conditions because of the failure of presently used materials to withstand the sustained action of molten zinc at boiling temperature. This problem arose, for instance, in conveying liquid metal, where thermocouples, pipings, and electromagnetic pumps have to be made of corrosion-resistant materials or coated with such materials, if they are to withstand continuous and prolonged use in contact with liquid metal at high temperature. The tests described in this article were conducted jointly by the Institute of the Science of Materials, AS USSR, and the Leningrad Chemical Plant im. D. I. Mendeleyev, to

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ACC NR: AP6006725

11

precisely develop new refractory materials which would meet the above requirements.

Samples formed into crucibles or cylinders were first submitted to the action of molten zinc under laboratory conditions, and then to boiling zinc, contained in a muffle, for periods up to 12.5 days. The corrosion resistance of the samples was evaluated from visual and micrographic observations and changes in weight and dimensions. Some of the data are summarized in Table 1.

The micro-structure and properties of the boride (TiB_2, ZrB_2, CrB_2, and W_2B_5), $MoSi_2$, the nitride (TiN, ZrN, and AlN), Si_3N_4 + SiC, BNC, and Si_3N_4 + BN samples did not change after they were exposed to the action of boiling zinc. Formation of a dense, zinc-impregnated titanium oxide crust on the TiB_2 sample protected it from further corrosion by oxygen present in the muffle atmosphere. The most corrosion-resistant carbide, titanium carbide, displayed a change in structure and decrease in microhardness.

Refractory compounds of the nonmetallic type, AlN, BN, Si_3N_4[sic], Si_3N_4 + SiC alloy, Si_3N_4 + BN alloy, and BNC were singled out for practical applications as highly corrosion-resistant to and barely wettable

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ACC NR: AP6006725

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Table 1. Experimental data of the refractory samples in boiling zinc at 940°C

Sample	Residence time in zinc, hr	Position in the melt	Specific corrosion, g/cm²	Visual observation
Titanium boride	240	On the surface	+0.02	Insignificant slag adherence
Zirconium boride	180	"	+0.15	Slag adherence practically absent
Chromium boride	120	"	+0.006	"
Tungsten boride	168	Immersed	-0.014	Clean surface, no slag adherence
Titanium carbide	120 •	On the surface	-0.042	Unchanged externally
Zirconium carbide	120	"	-3.8	Loose sample, lost strength
Chromium carbide	24	"		Sample dissolved in the melt
Molybdenum carbide	168	"	+0.14	Considerable slag sticking
Tungsten carbide	144	Immersed	-0.015	Thin oxide film
Molybdenum silicide	204	On the surface	—	Sample thermally unstable
Titanium nitride	48	"	+0.02	Insignificant surface oxidation
Silicon nitride	204	On the surface	+0.022	Significant slag adherence
Silicon carbonitride	300	"	+0.041	Thin cinder-like layer
Boron carbonitride	204	"	-0.053	No visible change
Boron carbonitride	204	"	-0.026	Significant overgrowth with zinc oxide (easily separable)
Alloy •	264	"	-0.008	"

• Si_3N_4 + BN

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ACC NR: AP6006725

by molten zinc at boiling temperature. Moreover, these materials can easily be profiled into a given shape with the help of metal-cutting tools and are cheaper than the refractory compounds of the metallic type (compounds of the IV-VI group transition metals).

Boron carbonitride, silicon carbonitride, and AlN refractory materials of the nonmetallic type, TiB_2, ZrB_2, CrB_2, W_2B_5, TiN, ZrN, and, conditional on an increase in thermal stability, $MoSi_2$ materials of the metallic type may be recommended for use in contact with molten and boiling zinc. In view of the relatively high price of the metallic-type refractory compounds, their use as protective coatings was indicated; they may be conveniently sprayed on ceramic or metallic products by means of plasma guns. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [FSB: v. 2, no. 7]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001

Card 4/4 af

L 45264-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/WB/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP6025938 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/007/0053/0056

48
B

AUTHOR: Yasinskaya, G. A.

ORG: Institute for Problems in the Science of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Institut Problem Materialovedeniya AN USSR)

TITLE: Wettability of refractory carbide, boride and nitride by molten metal

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1966, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: molten metal, refractory carbide, boride, nitride, wettability

ABSTRACT: Investigations showed that the wettability of refractory compounds by molten metals is directly related to the nature of their chemical interaction (the nature, in turn, being determined by their electron and crystal structure) as well as to the direction of the primary migration of elements from the melt to the refractory backing and vice versa. The wettability of the backing by the melt can be regulated by introduction of additions to one of the contacting materials, intensifying or weakening the migration of chemically interacting atoms in the necessary direction. [KS] Orig. art. has: 1 table. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/

Card 1/1

YASINSKAYA, L. F.

ISAKOV, I.S., prof., admiral flota, otv.red.; PETROVSKIY, V.A., dotsent, kand.voyenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red. [deceased]; DEMIN, L.A., dotsent, kand.geograf.nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, glavnyy red.; BARANOV, A.N., red.; BERG, L.S., akademik, inzh.-mayor, red.; BOLOGOV, N.A., dotsent, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; VITVER, I.A., professor, doktor geograf.nauk, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; YEGOR'YEV, V.Ye., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof., doktor voyenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; ZIMAN, L.Ya., prof., red.; ZUBOV, N.N., prof., doktor geograf. nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KAVRAYSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor fiziko-mat.nauk, inzh.-kontr-admiral v otstavke, red.; KALESNIK, S.V., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; KUDRYAVTSEV, M.K., general-leytenant tekhn.voysk, red.; LAMYKIN, S.M., kapitan 1 ranga, red.; MATUSEVICH, N.N., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, prof., doktor fiziko-mat.nauk, inzh.-vitse-admiral v otstavke, red.; [deceased]; MESHCHANINOV, I.I., akademik, red.; MILENKI, S.G., red.; ORLOV, B.P., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; PANTELEYEV, Yu.A., vitse-admiral, red.; SNEZHINSKIY, V.A., dotsent, kand.voyenno-morskikh nauk, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; SALISHCHEV, K.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; TRIBUTS, V.F., admiral, red.; FOKIN, V.A., vitse-admiral, red.; SHVEDE, Ye.Ye., prof., doktor voyenno-morskikh nauk, kontr-admiral, red.; SHULEYKIN, V.V., akademik, inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.; PAVLOV, V.V., inzh.-polkovnik, red.; VOLKOV, F.G.,

(Continued on next card)

ISAKOV, I.S.---(continued) Card 2.
podpolkovnik, pomoshchnik glavnogo red. po izd-vu; SEDOV, N.Ye.,
kapitan 2 ranga, uchenyy sekretar'; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan
1 ranga, red.kart; MIGALKIN, G.A., inzh.-kapitan 1 ranga, red.kart;
GAPONOVA, A.A., red.kart; GONCHAROVA, A.I., red.kart; GORBACHEVA,
N.Ye., red.kart; GRYUNBERG, G.Yu., red.kart; DUROV, A.G., red.
kart; YERSHOV, I.B., red.kart; ZIL'BERSHER, A.B., red.kart;
KASTAL'SKAYA, N.I., red.kart; KUBLIKOVA, M.M., red.kart; MAKAROVA,
V.N., red.kart; MOROZOVA, A.F., red.kart; PAVLOVA, Ye.A., red.
kart; POCHUBUT, A.N., red.kart; ROMANOVA, G.N., red.kart; SMIRNOVA,
L.V., red.kart; SMIRNOVA, L.N., red.kart; TANANKOVA, A.I., red.
kart; YANEVICH, M.A., red.kart; YASINSKAYA, L.F., red.kart;
VASIL'YEVA, Z.P., tekhn.red.; VIZIROVA, G.N., tekhn.red.; GOLOVANOVA,
A.T., tekhn.red.; GOROKHOV, V.I., tekhn.red.; MALINKO, V.I., tekhn.
red.; SVIDERSKAYA, G.V., tekhn.red.; CHERNOGOROVA, L.P., tekhn.red.;
FURAYEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Marine atlas] Morskoi atlas. Otv.red. I.S. Isakov. Glav.red.
L.A. Demin. Izd. Morskogo general'nogo shtaba. Vol.1 [Navigation
geography] Navigatsionno-geograficheskii. Zamestitel' otv. red.
po I tomu V.A. Petrovskii. 1950. 83 maps. (MIRA 12:1)

(Continued on next card)

ISAKOV, I.S.---(continued) Card 3.
1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Voyenno-morskoye ministerstvo.
2. Nachal'nik Morskogo kartograficheskogo instituta voyenno-morskikh sil (for Lamykin). 3. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR (for Orlov). 4. Nachal'nik Gidrograficheskogo upravleniya voyenno-morskikh sil (for Tributs). 5. General'nyy gosudarstv. direktor topograficheskoy sluzhby (for Baranov). 6. Direktor topograficheskoy sluzhby (for Milenki).
(Ocean--Maps) (Harbors--Maps)

BERG, S.L., polkovnik; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GIL'BO, G.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ANANCHENKO, A.A.; BALAKSHINA, M.M.; BANNIKOV, B.S., kapitan vtorogo ranga; BAKHTINA, G.F.; BERENSHTAM, N.V.; BUTYRINA, N.Ya.; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GASS, I.P.; GINBYSH, N.S.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; GOLOVANOVA, L.G., kand. ist. nauk; GOLUBEVA, Z.D., kand. filol. nauk; GONCHAROVA, A.I.; ZANADVOROVA, R.N.; IVANOVA, N.G.; KARAMZIN, G.B.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.S.; KRONIDOVA, V.A.; LITOVA, Ye.I.; MOLCHANOVA, T.I.; OKUN', L.S.; POCHEBUT, A.N.; RAYTSES, V.I.; SAVINOVA, G.N.; SENICHKINA, T.I.; SKRYNNIKOV, R.G., kand. ist. nauk; FURAYEVA, I.I.; CHIZHOVA, N.N.; YASINSKAYA, L.F.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; LABETSKIY, Ye.F., podpolkovnik; LEBEDEV, S.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ORDYNSKIY, N.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; NADVODSKIY, V.Ye., podpolkovnik; DEMIN, L.A., inzh.-kontr-admiral, glav. red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik, zam. otv. red.; LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, red.; BAKHTINA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Naval atlas] Morskoi atlas. n.p. Izd. Glavnogo Shtaba Voenno-Morskogo Flota. Vol.3. [Naval history] Voenno-istoricheskii. Pt.1. [Text for the maps] Opisaniia k kartam. 1959. xxii, 1942 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony. (Naval history)

36337
S/580/61/000/000/016/016
A057/A126

5.3700

AUTHORS: Chirko, A.I.; Yasinskaya, O.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the kinetics of autoxidation of pinocamphane

SOURCE: Yerofeyev, B.V. and Tishchenko, I.G., eds. Zhidkofaznoye okisleniye nepredel'nykh organicheskikh soyedineniy, Minsk, 1961, 151 - 160

TEXT: Kinetics of initiated autoxidation of pinocamphane were studied in the presence of salts of aliphatic acids, or metal oxides at 65°C. The reproducibility, the effect of temperature, of the initiator concentration and of the ratio of the components in mixed initiators, of the partial pressure of oxygen and of the concentration of pinocamphane, on the rate of autoxidation were investigated. The authors obtained in an earlier work dihydropinene which showed properties similar to pinocamphane prepared by S.S. Nametkin and N.N. Dolgopolov. Hence the same structure is assumed for both substances. Pinocamphane hydroperoxide, or dialkyl-hydroxideperoxide are formed by thermal decomposition of pinocamphane according to earlier investigations of the present authors. The preparation technique of pinocamphane and the method employed in the present work was also described in earlier papers. Good reproducibility of results was obtained in autox-

X

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A057/A126

Investigation of the kinetics of .....

dations at 65°C with 0.5% manganese stearate (as initiator) using stored or freshly distilled pinocamphane. Among 19 investigated initiators, greatest activity was shown by cobalt stearate, butyrate, acetate and caprylate, and manganese stearate. The lowest effect was observed with the metal oxides. Rising temperature increases the maximum rate V_m of autoxidation and the activation energy in the presence of cobalt stearate was calculated with 8,460 cal/mole. Experiments carried out with mixtures of a more and a less active initiator, i.e., cobalt butyrate and lead acetate, showed that a mixture containing 50% of each substance increases the oxidation rate 32 times more than lead acetate. This is explained by a stabilizing effect of the lead ions on the generated hydroperoxide in the oxidized medium, and on the other hand by the high initiation effect of cobalt butyrate at the beginning of autoxidation. Experiments carried out with oxygen-nitrogen mixtures showed that V_m increases with the partial pressure of oxygen. The effect of pinocamphane concentration (C) on V_m was studied by varying C from 2.8246 to 5.8049 mole/liter in naphthalene solution and in the presence of 4.01 g/1 cobalt caprylate and the validity of $V_m = kC + b$ estimated (k = 0.00304, b = 0.0112) for C > 3.7 mole/liter. The negative value of b indicates the simultaneous decomposition of the hydroperoxide during its formation. There are 4 figures and 5 tables.

X

Card 2/2

YASINSKAYA, S.

USSR/Virology - Bacterial Viruses. E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9639

Author : Kozinskiy, A.V. Kubinskiy, G. Opara, Z. Yasinskaya, S.
Inst : -
Title : Investigation of Substrates for Bacterial Viruses. Proterties of Phages which Multiply on Bacteria which DO or Do Not Contain Vi Antigen.

Orig Pub : Byul. Pol'skoy AN. Otd. 2, 1956, 4, No 9, 327-334

Abstract : Phage Vi-1 multiplied on cultures of Salmonella typhi, which contain Vi-antigen (phagolysate FTy), and also on a culture of E. freundi, in which this antigen is absent (phagolysate FEf). Phagolysate FEf can cause decomposition of Vi-antigen only to a minor degree, while the phagolysate FTy gave rose to marked decomposition of this antigen. The above-mentioned phages differed from one another by the speed of their elution from erythrocyte surfaces which were sensitized by Vi-antigen. Phage

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USSR/Virology - Bacterial Viruses.

E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9639

FTy eluted rapidly-- in 0-30 minutes; phage FEf did not elute in the first 4 hours. The data obtained show that the host cell exerts a substantial influence on the synthetic course and the properties of virus particles. The method of phage titration is given in the supplement, which represents an original modification of the Khorvat-Alfeldi method.

Card 2/2

TERENT'YEV, Yu.A., inzh.; POPOV, V.D., doktor tekhn. nauk;
KOT, Yu.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; YASINSKAYA, T.V., inzh.

Rheological properties of sugar massecuite. Pishch. prom.
no.1:38-46 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 4076-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACC NR: AT5022898 SOURCE.CODE: UR/2776/65/000/043/0140/0144

64

B+1

AUTHOR: Dzneladze, Zh. I.; Yefimkin, V. I.; Yasinskaya, V. S. 44,55 44,55 44,55

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii) 44,55

TITLE: Determination of optimum deformation 4 conditions for sintered billets of molybdenum and molybdenum alloy containing 0.45% zirconium 27

SOURCE: Moscow. 27,44,55 Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 140-144 44,55 14

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum, molybdenum alloy, zirconium, zirconium containing alloy, sintering, sintered molybdenum, sintered molybdenum alloy

ABSTRACT: The optimum deformation conditions for TsSDM sintered molybdenum and TsSDM-1 molybdenum-base alloy with 0.45% zirconium have been investigated. Sintered cylindrical specimens 20 mm in diameter and 30 mm high were upset under a pneumatic hammer at 1000—1600C with a deformation rate of 6 m/sec and a reduction of 20, 40, 60, and 80%. TsSDM molybdenum withstood deformation at all temperatures tested without cracks, but TsSDM-1 alloy upset with 80% reduction at 1000C had deep cracks. In TsSDM molybdenum, an increase in hardness with an increase in reduction was observed after upsetting at 1000C, but after upsetting at 1200C and above, the hardness decreased. In TsSDM-1 alloy, the hardness began to drop only with upsetting at 1400C with a reduction of 60%. This difference in behavior is explained by the higher re-

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ACC NR: AT5022898

crystallization temperature of TsSDM-1 alloy, 1300—1350C. To determine the effect of the temperature of deformation on mechanical properties, sintered billets were forged and elongated with one reheating after 50% reduction. It was found that the mechanical properties of both materials improve with increasing reduction and lower temperature in the last stages of forging. For instance, molybdenum forged in the 950—750C range (second forging) with a reduction of 85% had a strength of 70—75 kg/mm^2 and an elongation of 25—30%. The TsSDM alloy forged in the 1200—800C range with 85% reduction had a tensile strength of 80—90 kg/mm^2 and an elongation of 24—26%. Thus, sintered billets should be deformed in two steps. The billets should first be heated to 1400C (TsSDM molybdenum) or 1500—1600C (TsSDM alloy) and deformed with a reduction of 40—50%. Then the billets should be reheated to 950C (TsSDM molybdenum) or 1200C (TsSDM-1 alloy) and finish forged. The temperature of final forging for molybdenum and TsSDM-1 alloy should not exceed 750 and 800C, respectively. TsSDM and TsSDM-1 sheets, 1 x 500 x 500 mm, were hot rolled in several steps from forged bars 25—30 mm thick, with the final step done at low temperatures, as indicated above. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [WW]

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4128

BVK

Card 2/2

L 2848-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5022900 UR/2776/65/000/043/0151/0156

34
33
B+1

AUTHOR: Dzneladze, Zh. I.; 44,55 Gol'tsev, V. P.; 44,55 Yasinskaya, V. S. 44,55

TITLE: Nonmetallic inclusions 18 in molybdenum 27-base powdered-metal alloys

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, 44,55 Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 44,55,16 151-156

TOPIC TAGS: nonmetallic inclusion, alloy powder, molybdenum base alloy, nitride, carbide, oxide, interstitial impurity

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of an experimental investigation of the effect of the shape, size, and distribution of nonmetallic inclusions -- the oxides, nitrides, and carbides of alloy elements -- on binary and ternary molybdenum-base powdered-metal alloys. The alloy elements selected were Ti, Zr, V, Hf, La, and Y, which have a high chemical affinity with O_2, N_2, and C. The specimens were prepared by mixing the metal powders for 8-12 hr and subjecting them to hydrostatic pressing under a pressure of 0.9 ton/cm^2 and, thereupon, sintering in a vacuum furnace at 1800-2000°C, forging the sintered briquets, and rolling 16

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022900

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the resulting sheet bars into 1.0 mm thick sheets. Metallographic examination of the sheets (which contained 0.02-0.16% O, 0.04% N, 0.008% C) showed the presence of inclusions not observed in pure Mo. Electronmicroscopic and X-ray micrographic examinations revealed the presence of inclusions of the oxides, carbides and nitrides of the alloy elements. This confirms the theory that in the process of the sintering of molybdenum alloys the alloy elements interact with the interstitial impurities present in the molybdenum powder. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM.

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

BVK

Card 2/2

YAGLOM, I.M.; ROZENFEL'D, B.A.; YASINSKAYA, Ye.U.

Projective metrics. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.5:51-113 S-O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)